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tials relating to the questions discussed, like that published by Professor Marbut, Plate VI of his paper.

Again, the present writer wishes to express his appreciation of Professor Marbut's paper as an interesting and detailed account of physiographic changes, the main features of which were already known.

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Ensayo de una bibliografía histórica i jeográfica de Chile. Por NICOLAS ANRIQUE R. I L. IGNACIO SILVA A. Santiago de Chile. 1902. 8vo, xix + 679 pages.

THIS work is of the first importance to all students of the history, geography, and geology of Chile. It contains 2,561 titles, to many of which are added brief but valuable annotations. The bulk of the works listed are in the Spanish language, but there are many in German, French, and English. The first 996 titles relate to the history of Chile; the remaining 1,565 relate to its geography, including topography, hydrography, seismology, meteorology, travels, geology, paleontology, and mineralogy. The introduction to the second part contains a sketch of the physical geography of Chile. The author observes that the number of Chilean volcanoes has been greatly exaggerated. A list of them is given, with their latitudes, elevations, and dates of last eruptions. This list mentions forty volcanoes, for several of which no eruptions have been reported. The second part of this introduction devotes eleven pages to the meteorology and climate, under which are included earthquakes, the most important of which are listed. The third part of the introduction treats briefly of ethnographic geography. In spite of numerous oversights and omissions this is one of the most valuable publications made of late years in Chile and it is to be hoped that it will be turned to abundant account by our students of both political and natural history.

J. C. BRANNER.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
California, November 4, 1902.